

Certificate PT-AM-CPE Exam, Exam PT-AM-CPE Registration

PT-AM-CPE Certified Professional - PingAM Exam

1. Which protocol is primarily used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments?

- A. FTP
- B. SAML
- C. SMTP
- D. SNMP

Answer: B. SAML

Explanation: Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is widely used for Single Sign-On (SSO) in enterprise environments, enabling secure exchange of authentication and authorization data between parties.

2. What does MFA stand for in authentication mechanisms?

- A. Multi-Factor Authentication
- B. Mandatory File Access
- C. Multi-Frame Allocation
- D. Managed Firewall Access

Answer: A. Multi-Factor Authentication

Explanation: MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which enhances security by requiring multiple forms of verification before granting access.

3. Which of the following is NOT a factor in Multi-Factor Authentication?

- A. Something you know
- B. Something you have
- C. Something you can see
- D. Something you are

Answer: C. Something you can see

Explanation: The traditional MFA factors are something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), and something you are (e.g., biometrics). "Something you can see" is not a standard MFA factor.

4. OAuth 2.0 is primarily used for:

- A. User authentication
- B. Token-based authorization
- C. Encrypting data
- D. Establishing VPN connections

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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Installing and Deploying AM: This domain encompasses installing and upgrading PingAM, hardening security configurations, setting up clustered environments, and deploying PingOne Advanced Identity Platform to the cloud.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extending Services Using OAuth2-Based Protocols: This domain addresses integrating applications with OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, securing OAuth2 clients with mutual TLS and proof-of-possession, transforming OAuth2 tokens, and implementing social authentication.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

Which authentication node checks and validates a recovery code used during a multi-factor authentication challenge sequence?

- A. Recovery Code Display node
- B. Recovery Code Comparator node
- C. Recovery Code Collector Decision node
- D. Recovery Code Verifier node

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 94

What is the Default Failure Login URL?

- A. It is the URL where users are redirected by default in case of failed authentication
- B. It is the URL value that is populated automatically when adding a Failure URL node to a tree
- C. It is the default URL of the page that displays authentication error messages
- D. It is the default value of the gotoOnFail parameter

Answer: A

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the Default Failure Login URL is a global or realm-level configuration attribute that defines the fallback destination for a user whose authentication journey has ended unsuccessfully.

According to the "Core Authentication Attributes" documentation:

When an authentication tree or chain completes with a "Failure" outcome, PingAM needs to know where to send the user's browser. The logic follows a specific hierarchy:

If the initial request included a specific redirect parameter (like gotoOnFail), PingAM will use that.

If the authentication tree ends with a Failure URL node, the URL configured in that specific node will be used.

If no specific instructions are provided at the request or tree level, PingAM reverts to the Default Failure Login URL.

This URL is typically configured to point back to the login page with an error flag (e.g., .../XUI/#login/&error=true) or to a custom help page where the user can find instructions on how to reset their password or contact the helpdesk. It is essentially the "safety net" for the user experience during a failed login attempt. Option A is incorrect because gotoOnFail is a parameter that overrides the default, not the default itself. Option C is incorrect as nodes are configured individually and do not "automatically populate" from

global settings. Option D is incorrect because the URL defines the destination of the redirect, not the internal error message display logic itself.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which OAuth2 web endpoint is used to validate a token?

- A. /oauth2/introspect
- B. /oauth2/validate
- C. /oauth2/userinfo
- D. /oauth2/access_token

Answer: A

Explanation:

While several endpoints in PingAM 8.0.2 interact with tokens, only one is explicitly designed for the purpose of checking the metadata and validity of an opaque or structured OAuth2 token.

According to the "OAuth 2.0 Endpoints" and "Token Introspection" documentation:

/oauth2/introspect (Option B): This is the RFC 7662-compliant endpoint. It is used by resource servers (or other authorized clients) to determine the "activeness" of a token. When a token is sent to this endpoint, PingAM returns a JSON object indicating if the token is valid, its scope, its expiration time, and the subject it represents. This is the standard way to validate tokens that are not self-validated (like opaque tokens stored in the CTS).

Why other options are incorrect:

/oauth2/userinfo (Option A): This endpoint is part of OpenID Connect. While it requires a valid token to function, its purpose is to return user claims, not to provide a "valid/invalid" metadata check of the token itself.

/oauth2/validate (Option C): This is a legacy endpoint used in older versions of the product. In PingAM 8.0.2, introspection is the standardized replacement.

/oauth2/access_token (Option D): This is the Token Endpoint used to issue tokens, not to validate them.

Using the /oauth2/introspect endpoint is a best practice for security because it allows the authorization server (PingAM) to verify that a token has not been revoked in the Core Token Service (CTS) before a resource server grants access.

NEW QUESTION # 96

Examining the following JSON object, what is a valid value for the type part (shown in bold font) of the claim value in a PingAM implementation?

JSON

JSON

```
"act": {  
  "sub": "(type!subject)"  
}
```

- A. user
- B. agent
- C. **usr**
- D. uid

Answer: C

Explanation:

The JSON object structure provided refers to the Actor (act) claim used in OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange (RFC 8693) within PingAM 8.0.2. This claim is essential for scenarios involving delegation or impersonation, where one entity (the actor) is performing an action on behalf of another (the subject). In PingAM, the sub (subject) field within the act claim follows a specific internal format: (type!subject).

According to the PingAM 8.0.2 documentation regarding Token Exchange Configuration, the type part of this string is a mandatory prefix that identifies the category of the identity acting as the delegate. The documentation explicitly defines two primary valid values for this type field:

usr: This specifies that the subject is a user/identity from an identity store. For instance, if a user is acting on behalf of another user, the claim would appear as "(usr!username)".

age: This specifies that the subject is an OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect-related agent or client. Examples include an OAuth 2.0 client, a Remote Consent Service agent, or a Web/Java Agent internal client. An example would be "(age!myClientID)".

While "user" and "agent" are the descriptive terms for these categories, the actual technical values recognized and emitted by

PingAM in the claim string are the three-letter shorthand codes. Therefore, usr (Option B) is the correct valid value. Choosing "user" (Option D) would be technically incorrect in the context of the exact string format required by the AM engine. This formatting ensures that when the token is introspected or validated, the resource server can correctly parse whether the actor is a human user or a machine client.

NEW QUESTION # 97

When the OATH Registration node's OATH Algorithm property is set to TOTP in an authentication tree, which node needs to have the same value set?

- A. OATH Device Storage node13
- B. Recovery Code Collector Decision node11
- C. OATH Token Verifier node
- D. MFA Registration Options node12

Answer: C

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) using the OATH standard supports two primary algorithms: TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password) and HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password).¹⁴ For an authentication journey to function correctly, the "Registration" phase (where the user's device and AM agree on a secret and algorithm) and the "Verification" phase (where AM checks the submitted code) must be perfectly synchronized.

According to the "Authentication Node Reference" for the OATH Token Verifier node and OATH Registration node:

Both nodes contain a configuration property named OATH Algorithm.¹⁵ This property determines how the six- or eight-digit code is generated and validated. If the OATH Registration node is configured to set up a user for TOTP, it will generate a QR code containing the TOTP parameters for the user's authenticator app.

When that user later attempts to log in, the OATH Token Verifier node (Option A) must also be set to TOTP.¹⁶ If the verifier is accidentally set to HOTP (which uses a counter rather than a time step), the validation will consistently fail because the server will be looking for a counter-based value while the app is providing a time-based value.

Other nodes like the Recovery Code Collector Decision node (Option B) or OATH Device Storage node (Option D) handle subsequent or separate tasks (like account recovery or writing the final profile to LDAP) and do not directly participate in the real-time OATH mathematical validation logic. Thus, the OATH Token Verifier is the mandatory counterpart that must match the registration's algorithm setting.

NEW QUESTION # 98

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